Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 Beam-st., will introduce the new styles on Frinay, Sept. ada, ted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable city trad.

Bird., No. 49 Nasanise.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL.-Dia

mond Rings, Breestrins, Bracelets, Earrings, &c.
25 FER CEST BELOW EXTAIL FRICES.
D. C. PEACOCK, Importet. Retressented by
David Rair, No. 405 Brundway, up stairs. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGposite City Hall, New York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-That Singer's Sowing Machines make the best stitch ever invented has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Stagen's alone are competited upon a few light fabrics, but Stagen's alone are competitive. tent to do every kind of work upon any variety of fabric.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SAWING PACHINES.

have the same relative superiority as his Machines for manufaturing rurposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and binding gauges of the most improved style are applied, when derired, to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. Stages & Co., No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF Sile Twist, Turkan, Needles, &c. I. M. Singer & Co., Thread and Noedle department, we invit

BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wested. Address D. J. Levy, Ag't for Prop'r, GROVER & BAKER'S

New and elegant

PASSILV SEWING MACHINES,
NO. 436 Broadway, New York.
The GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Co. have on sale
we kinds of Machines—one makes the Shuttle OR LOCK
fitter, well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be sub-

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jected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not adapted to the wants of the family, and the other the Celebrated Grover & Baker Stirce. The lock Stirch that is Locked.

This stach is made by a new Family Machine, which from two speaks, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, be and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth state

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. "We prefer them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribune.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns beens of any width without previous basting. Office Ro. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Diagram of the Lock Stitch.

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This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that pressen the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it.

STERLING SILVER TEA SETS. URNS, TRAYS, GORLETS, &C., &C.,
URNS, TRAYS, GORLETS, &C., &C.,
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOOT & Co.,
corner of Brogdway and Broom

FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
vected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe
daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate pri
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
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POPULAR TRADE

We offer the following at full
Twenty Per Cent
Below the prices of any establishment in New-York:
Gas Fixtures; POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH CHINA,
Dinner Sota, Ton Setz, &c., &c.;
ENGLISH IROX-STONE WARE,
Silver-Plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. Damey & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
No. 278 Broadway, New York,
Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest
and most complete assortment of every style of
PAPER HANGINGS AND EXCORATION
Ever offered in this market.
Schable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country
trade. Landiords decorating their houses, and merchants pur
trades. Landiords decorating their houses, and their houses, PAPER HANGINGS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 288 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hark Dyr., the best extant. Barcustor's Wres and Tourers have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

IRON BEDSTEADS, HAT RACKS. ON BEDSTEADS,
AND FIRE IRON STANDS,
AT WROLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT WROLESALE AND RETAIL.
JANES, BEERE & Co.,
No. 356 Broadway.

Manufactory corner of Reade and Centre st BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS DARMS.

Is the Best and Cheapest Article by Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, tryit.

\$500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias's Venetian

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE.-MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, BROULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A fe-male attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BEFORE GOING BACK TO SCHOOL, all boys home r the vacation should, as a matter of economy, be furnish the a Drakes and School, SUIT spices from the spiendid Fat rock of Rockes & RAYMOND, corner of Fulfon and Nassa, the cheapest Ready-Made Clothing house in New-York.

RADWAY'S RARE REWARDS-The gratitude of thousands who have been another of the very jaws of death by the means of the R. R. R. Remedies; The knowledge that through these great medicines disease is not only cured but prevented, the general health and moral standard of mankind being thus elevated as they never could be by the old enfeebling existens:

standard of maintine near times exhibited in the Ready Relief, Reno-by the old enfeebling systems;

The consciousness that by means of the Ready Relief, Reno-vating Resolvent and Regulating Pills, quackery has received a death blow and old fogyism its final quietus.

These are the rare rewards that Ranway & Co. have to repay these are the rare rewards and relief inhighthropy, and incite their exertions in the cause of medical philanthropy, and incite them to fresh efforts in the same good work. RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Nassau-st., New York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFKS and PATRAT POWDER PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS-BARE, Also, First and BURGLAR-PROOF SIGEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silverplate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearlost, one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES.—Strangers visiting the city should not fall to see the great American improved PIANO-FORTE, manufactured by CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, New-York. Only wholesale and retail warrooms, No. 409 Broadway.

Chas. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

SHALL RATS, BUGS AND ROACHES infest our houses, stores and public buildings ?
No! No! SHALL ALL VERMIN BE EXTERPATED?
YES! YES! YES!

MYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, PERMANENTLY.

Annual contracts made and warranted effectual. Remedies sold at Manufacturer's depot, No. 612 Broadway, cor. Houston-st. General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Aster-house and 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE COLORED PEO IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE COLORED PROPILE—EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER NIGHR.—The Chatham Planet learns that the Association for the Colored People of Canada and the United States, Mr. W. H. Day, President, cooperating with an organization in Wisconsia, have concluded to accept the openings just now appearing for the probable benefit of Africa, and of the colored people generally, by commissioning an exploring party to the valley of the Niger. The colored people have now reached a point of advancement which enables them to send men of their own. Of this Niger Valley exploring party, Dr. Martin L. Delany of Chatham is the Commissioner, to be assisted by Robert Douglas, esq., artist and professor, Robert Campbell, esq., as naturalist. All of these are colored men, the latter two being at present residents of Philadelphia.

DISEASE ANONG THE OYSTERS .- We under DISEASE ANONG THE O'STERS.—We understand that the oysters and clams, which shound in such profusion on our coast, have become diseased. On opening them the contents are found to be perfectly black and shrivaled up, presenting a singular appearance, in consequence of this the Sounders have stopped esting them altogether. Who can tell the cause of this mortality among the oysters?

[Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

siness letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace GREELEV & Co.

To Business Men.-Whoever has anything to sell books, plants, seeds, implements, or anything else calculated to win the approbation or paironage of the general public, especially n the rural districts, is reminded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the rural district.

The a regular ambacription of nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand copies, and is doubtless read weekly by over half a MILLION persons, embracing a large share of the most active, liberal, intelligent and enterprising minds in the country. Our price for Advertising therein is \$1 per line, and for anything reprice for Advertising increm a way per net, sum for sayining re-quiring wide and general circulation, it is commended as the cheapest medium extant. Its advertisements are usually re-stricted to two or three columns, so that every one is seen at a glance, and cannot escape attention.

Anything intended for this week's issue must be handed in on or before Wednesday.

The Tribune for Californie

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock; the Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The anti-Lecompton electors of Eric County are alled to meet in their several Wards and Townships on the 25th inst., and choose four delegate from each to a County Convention which is to meet two days afterward and nominate candidates for Congress, Senator and County Officers. The Republican and American County Committees assent to this call subject to the approval of Conventions of their several parties, which will meet a few days later. So that, in spite of the general dissatisfaction felt at the Syracuse failure, there will probably be a practical union in Erie County, by which Mr. Lecompton Hatch will be elected to stay away from the next Congress. We trust the Republicans of Erie will be foremost in proffering and making all proper concessions.

We see little reason to doubt that the Maine delegation in the next Congress will be unanimously Republican. The Districts are now all given up by the other side except the IIId, and a letter from Augusta to The Portland Advertiser, dated the 17th, states that the writer has seen returns, mostly official, from every township in the District but Monhegan Isle (which last year gave 16 to each party), and that they foot up:

French (Repub.)....8,944 [Johnson (Dem.).....8,890 French ahead..........54

Of course, Monhegan Isle cannot overcome this. Mr. Somes's majority in the 1st District is 258. The Democrats have probably elected no Senator, there having been a split in Aroostook. If so, this, with two vacancies in York, will be filled by the choice of Republicans, making the Senate

unanimous. The House is at least two to one Republican: Gov. Morrill's majority is 8,000 to 9,000.

Maine has done nobly, in spite of a heavy expenditure of money on behalf of certain Adn tration candidates.

Vermont has given just about 16,000 majority for her Republican Governor (more than was ever before given except in a Presidential year), but has given nearly 17,000 for her three Republican Representatives in Congress. As Gov. Hall is one of the best men in the State, we regard this excess on Congress as a popular expression in favor of keeping good men in Congress-all the present Members being renominated and reelected.

Only nine towns in the whole State (out of 230) gave majorities against Gov. Hall, though 35 chose Democrats to the Legislature, owing to local feuds, quarrels about Liquor-selling, &c.

legal voters who condemn the Federal Administra tion, especially its Lecompton policy. These voters can throw a majority of any legal vote that can be east. They pay at least two-thirds of our City Taxes, and are interested in having them carefully husbanded and judiciously expended. They are not very widely separated in essential political convictions, while they are united in their detestation of the men and measures now dominant. Why should they stultify themselves by nullifying each other and surrendering the Government, Federal, State and local, into the hands of their common ad-

We have six Members of Congress to choose in November, with a Sheriff, Clerk, four Coroners, and Members of Assembly. (The choice of Controller, Aldermen, &c., occurs a month later.) The anti-Lecompton voters can unite and carry most of these, or they can divide and throw them all away. Which course is dictated by patriotism

But, in order to success, it is essential that we have candidates of a very high order. Mere partisan gladiators will not answer. Chronic aspirants for place and pelf cannot be elected, no matter how perfect the "fusion." We must have candidates who have made their characters and their fortunes, such as they have, elsewhere than in politics-men widely known and trusted as upright, capable and deserving-men who do not hire shoulder-hitters to carry primary elections and pack delegations in their behalf-men for whom merchants, artisans, and quiet people generally, will gladly come out to vote unsolicited, and will ask their neighbors to do likewise. We have such men in our City-men who can be triumphantly elected because they deserve to be-but delegates chosen to grind this or that man's axe will never nominate them. Unless those who shall be chosen to our nominating conventions on Wednesday evening care more for the cause than for any man or men, we shall be badly beaten in the City. Republicans of New-York! let us entreat you for once to attend and take part in your Primary Meetings!

the first vessel with that sort of commodity on board which has arrived in the port of Charleston for the last fifty years. The act of Congress for the abolition of the slave-trade went into effect on the 1st day of January, 1808, the first day upon which, under the United States Constitution, the power accrued to Congress-if it did accrue, which our Southern friends are beginning to deny-to prohibit the slave-trade. During the three years mmediately preceding and up to the 31st of December, 1807, the port of Charleston carried on quite a lively business in that line. It was as our readers will recollect, under the leadership of the South Carolina delegates in the Federal Con- lina planters shall succeed yet once again in re- such an empire should at last be overtaken by the

vention that the provision was inserted into the Federal Constitution, by which such States as chose it were allowed to continue the slavetrade for twenty years. It was true that in 1774, among other provisions of the American Association, adopted by the first Continental Congress, the slave-trade was warmly denounced, and entire abstinence from it, and from any trade with those concerned in it, were mutually stipulated by the thirteen United Colonies which became parties to it. All those except North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, had followed up this stipulation subsequently to the Declaration of Independence, by acts of their own prohibiting the African slave-trade. These three States seemed to consider themselves released by the termination of the war from the obligation they had contracted as members of the American Association. After the peace they recommenced the importation of slaves from Africa, and it was to satisfy them and in consequence of the declarations of their delegates that otherwise they would not come into the new arrangements, provided, that they were allowed to sanction during the next twenty years the importation of such persons as they might see fit. This concession, however, was only availed of to a limited extent. South Carolina had always been in the habit during colonial times of passing temporary acts, when produce was low and the slave market overstocked, suspending the importation of slaves. She had passed such an act just before the meeting of the Federal Convention, prohibiting their importation for a year. Shamed by the example of the other States, and by that general sentiment of the civilized world which she has since learned to despise, she went on renewing that act from time to time, so that for fifteen years no slaves were imported into that State. North Carolina after a while also came into the policy of prohibition. The new Constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1798, contained a provision of the same sort; and for the next six years, though Congress had not yet legislated on the subject except to prevent American ships from engaging in the transportation of African slaves to foreign countries, the slavetrade remained prohibited by the laws of the States alone. Very early, however, in this current 19th century, commenced that reaction in favor of Slavery which, elight at first, has attained in our day to such an extravagant pitch. One of the first fruits of this reaction was the passage by the South Carolina Legislature of an act legalizing the introduction of African slaves into that State from and after the 1st of January, 1804. We may observe of this act, as has proved true of so many other movements in the same general direction, that it rather damaged than otherwise the interest it was meant to answer. This revival of the slave-trade by South Carolina revived at the same time the zeal of the old revolutionary school of Abolitionists, which had already begun to nod. Measures were at once introduced into Congress to prevent the transfer from South Carolina of these freshly imported Africans to the newly-acquired Territory of Louisiana-the dogma that Congress had no right to legislate for the Territories on the subject of Slavery not having yet been invented. This revival of the slave-trade by South Carolina contributed also not a little to the promptitude with which Congress took up the business of its prohibition, to go into effect at the first minute that the Constitution would allow; whereas, had South Carolina not broken the line, it is not improbable that the prohibition of the slave trade might have been suffered to rest on the State laws already in existence. This fillip on the part of South Carolina to the nodding Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country contributed, also, as we may suppose, to the New Jersey act for the abolition of Slavery in that State by which it was immediately followedthe last movement on the part of a State to the side of the abolition of Slavery which we have yet

We have now before us a document setting forth with some detail the results of this South Carolina renewal of the Slave trade so far as re-There are in this City at least Forty Thousand | lates to the number of slaves imported and the nationality and ownership of the vessels engaged in the business. The importation centered of course at Charleston, the only commercial port in the State. It appears from this return that the whole number of African slaves imported at Charleston from the 1st of January 1804 to the 31st of December 1807 was 33,775, being an average of 9,314 a year. The number of arrivals of slavers in that period was 202, of which 70 belonged to Great Britain, 61 to Charleston, 59 to Rhode Island, four to Baltimore, three to France, ten to Norfolk, and one each to Boston, Hartford and Sweden. Of the slaves brought in, much the larger part came in the British vessels. They amounted o 19.649. The three French vessels brought 1,078. Of the vessels nominally owned in Charleston the greater part of the cargoes-and doubtless the vessels too in fact-belonged to non-residents, so that of 7,723 slaves brought by those vessels only 2,000 are set down as really belonging to merchants and planters of Charleston and vicinity. Next to the British, the Rhode Islanders had the largest share in the business, and it is a noticeable fact in this connection, that Captain Townshend of the slaver Echo is a Rhode Island man, perhaps the son or grand-son of some of those old slave-traders. Bristol in Rhode Island imported into Charleston during the four years 3,914 slaves, Newport 3,488, Providence 556, and Warren 280, making in the whole 8,238 brought in by Rhode Islanders. Baltimore is set down for 750, Savannah for 300, Norfolk 287, Hartford 250, Boston 200, Philadelphia 200, New Orleans 100. Of the consignees of the vessels, 91 were British, 83 were Rhode Islanders, thirteen natives of Charleston and ten French, counting the same person we suppose as many times over as he had different vessels consigned to him.

Possibly these reminiscences of the good old time may be rather tantalizing to our Charleston friends. They may read over the details with the same feeling of unsatisfied desire and hope deferred inspired by the presence among them of the Echo slaves. It was, not, however, with any such malicious intent that we have revived them. Our principal object is to remind our South Carolina friends that if they insist on going half a century backward they need not expect to take the rest of the world along with them. South Carolina having pullified. or seceded, or otherwise got rid of the set of Congress prohibiting the slave-trade, must not expect. in reviving that traffic, to find herself sided by the same parties who did the work for her fifty years ago. She is, we take it, just as short now as then in ships, seamen and trading capital; but she must not hope that the British, nor yet the Rhode Islanders, except, perhaps, once in a while it may be a stray Captain Townshend, will come to her assistance. If Charleston merchants and South Caro-

viving the slave-trade, they must be content to take upon themselves all the risks and all the infamy.

The news of the new treaty wrung from China by the allied Plenipotentiaries has, it would appear, conjured up the same wild vistas of an immense extension of trade which danced before the eyes of the commercial mind in 1845, after the conclusion of the first Chinese war. Supposing the Petersburg wires to have spoken truth, is it quite certain that an increase of the Chinese trade must follow upon the multiplication of its emporiums? Is there any probability that the war of 1857-8 will lead to more splendid results than the war of 1841-2? So much is certain that the treaty of 1843, instead of increasing American and English exports to China proved instrumental only in precipitating and aggravating the commercial crisis of 1847. In a similar way, by raising dreams of an inexhaustible market and by fostering false speculations, the present treaty may help preparing a new crisis at the very moment when the market of the world is but slowly recovering from the recent universal shock. Beside its negative result, the first opium-war succeeded in stimulating the opium trade at the expense of legitimate commerce, and so will this second opium-war do, if England be not forced by the general pressure of the civilized world to abandon the compulsory opium cultivation in India and the armed opium propagands to China. We forbear dwelling on the morality of that trade, described by Montgomery Martin, himself an Englishman, in the following terms:

"Why, the slave trade was merciful compared with the opium trade: We did not destroy the bodies of the Africans, for it was our immediate interest to keep them alive; we did not debase their nature, corrupt their minds, nor destroy their souls. But the opium seller slavs the body after he has corrupted, degraded and annihilated the moral being of unhappy sinners, which every hour is bringing new victims to a Moloch which knows no satiety, and where the English murderer and Chinese suicide vie with each English murderer and Chinese suicide vie with ea-other in offerings at his shrine."

The Chinese cannot take both goods and drug under actual circumstances, extension of the Chi nese trade resolves into extension of the opium trade : the growth of the latter is incompatible with the development of legitimate commercethese propositions were pretty generally admitted two years ago. A Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1847 to take into consideration the state of British commercial intercourse with China, reported thus:

"We regret that the trade with that country has been for some time in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that the result of our extended intercourse has by no means realized the pust expectations which had naturally been founded in a free access to so magnificent a market. We find that the difficulties of the trade do not arise from any want of demand in China for articles of British manufactures, or from the increasing competition of other nations; the payment for option absorbs the silver to the great inconvenience of the great traffic of the Chinese, and tea and silk must in fact pay the rest."

The Friend of China, of July 28, 1849, generalizing the same proposition, says in set terms :

"The opium trade progresses steadily. The increased consumption of teas and silk in Great Britain and the United States would merely result in the increase of the opium trade; the case of the manufac-

One of the leading American merchants in China

reduced, in an article inserted in Hunt's Merchants

Magazine, for January, 1850, the whole question of the trade with China to this point: branch of commerce is to be suppressed, the opium trade or the export trade of American or English produce ?" The Chinese themselves took exactly the same view of the case. Montgomery Martin narrates: "I inquired of the Taoutai at Shangha which would be the best means of increasing our commerce with China, and his first answer to me, in presence of Capt, Balfourd, Her Majesty's "Consul, was: 'Cease to send us so much opium and we will be able to take your manufactures." The history of general commerce during the last eight years has, in a new and striking manner, illustrated these positions; but, before analyzing the deleterious effects on legitimate commerce of the opium trade, we propose giving a short review of the rise and progress of that stupendous traffic, which, whether we regard the tragical collisions forming, so to say, the axis round which it turns, of the Eastern and Western worlds, stands solitary on record in the annals of mankind. Previous to 1767 the quantity of opium exported from India did not exceed 200 chests, the chest weighing about 133lbs. Opium was legally admitted in China on the payment of a duty of about \$3 \$ chest, as a medicine; the Portuguese, who brought it from Turkey being its almost exclusive importers into the Celestial Empire. In 1773, Colonel Watson and Vice-President Wheeler-persons deserving to take a place among the Hermentiers, Palmers and other poisoners of world-wide fame-suggested to the East India Company the idea of entering upor the opium traffic with China. Consequently, there was established a depot for opium in vessels an chored in a bay to the southwest of Macao. The speculation proved a failure. In 1781 the Bengal Government sent an armed vessel, laden with opium, to China; and, in 1794, the Company stationed a large opium vessel at Whampon, the an chorage for the port of Canton. It seems that Whampon proved a more convenient depot than Macao, because, only two years after its selection, the Chinese Government found it necessary to pass a law which threatens Chinese smugglers of opium to be beaten with a bamboo and exposed in the streets with wooden collars around their necks. About 1798, the East India Company ceased to be direct exporters of opium, but they became its producers. The opium monopoly was established in India, while the Company's own ships were hypocritically forbidden from trafficking in the drug, the licenses it granted for private ships trading to China contained a provision which attached a penalty to them if freighted with opium of other than the Company's own make. In 1800, the import into China had reached the number of 2,000 chests. Having, during the eighteenth century, borne the aspect common to all feuds between the foreign merchant and the national custom-house, the struggle between the East Indi-Company and the Celestial Empire assumed, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, features quite distinct and exceptional; while the Chinese Emperor, in order to check the suicide of his people, prohibited at once the import of the poison by the foreigner, and its consumption by the natives. the East India Company was rapidly converting the cultivation of opium in India, and its con-traband sale to China, into internal parts of its own financial system. While semi-barbarian stood on the principle of morality, the civilized opposed the principal of pelf. That a giant empire, containing almost one-third of the human race, vegetating to the teeth of time, insulated by the forced exclusion of general intercourse, and thus contriving to dupe

itself with delusions of Celestial perfection-that

ative of overwhelming modern society fights for the privilege of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets-this, indeed, is a sort of tragical couplet, stranger than any poet would ever have dared to fancy.

They have rather odd notions " Out West," we should judge, as to respectability, not to say refinement, if we are to generalize an opinion from an advertisement in The Chicago Journal, to which our attention has been drawn. It seems a gentleman residing in Wisconsin, with a truly Western intrepidity as to the assumption of the responsibilities of other people, is desirous of obtaining, for adoption, " a healthy female infant, legitimate " or otherwise, born of refined, intelligent, and re-" spectable American parents:" and avails himself of the benefit of advertising in the journal aforesaid for the purpose of directing the supply to the satisfaction of his demand. We rather think that there will be no lack of material wherewith to fulfill the great law of trade, if the advertiser be not too particular as to the respectability of the American parents of the article desiderated, and of their refinement and intelligence as well. Does he require both parents to have all these qualifications? or would be be satisfied if they were ratably distributed between them! Would it do if on parent were refined and intelligent and the other simply respectable-especially if the healthy female infant happened to be "otherwise" than "legitimate!" Then, again, who is to pass upon the question of the refinement, intelligence and respectability of the fortunate parents of the object of this benevolent advertiser's philoprogenitive proposal! We should imagine that nothing less than the genius of a Barmum would be sufficient to award the prize in a Baby Show such as an invitation like this is likely to collect.

We should have added that the advantage of this competition is not confined to babies actually in this breathing world at the time of the proposition. Not only parties having such an infant to dispose of, but any "likely to have one in the "next six months," can learn the name of a respectable physician with whom the necessary arrangements can be made by addressing a letter through the Post-Office to El Dorado-this pseudonym probably shadowing forth the golden prospects which are opened before the fortunate infant whose conditions will satisfy the rigor of the advertiser's terms. We are well aware that the phrase "respectable," like the phrase "accommodate" in Bardolph's time, is susceptible of a wide range of nicely discriminated definitions. One of the most accurate, perhaps, was that given by a witness in the famous murder trial of Thurtell, the ballad of which, written by Theodore Hook, was greatly admired by Walter Scott, especially the following stanza:

"His threat they cut from ear to ear, His brains they battered in. His name was Mr. William Weare; He dwelt in Lyon's Inn!"

The question being as to what sort of a mar Mr. Weare was, the witness said he was "a respectable man." "But what do you understand by a respectable man?" "Why, he kept a gig!" This has been accepted ever since as satisfactory evidence of respectability of character, though, possibly, "out West," he would have been looked upon as only "a one-horse kind of a man." But horse stands for more in London than in Wis-

Now, however, the area of respectability is to be enlarged by the admission within its sphere of refined and intelligent parents who have illegitimate female infants to provide for. For it is not very likely that refined and intelligent parents, who are also respectable, would part with their daughters, even for the El Dorado of Wisconsin, if they were born in lawful wedlock. Still, we are well aware that accidents will happen in the very best regulated families, and it may not be inconvenient to have this larger liberality of the new country become the standard of opinion in the old. We confess that we should like to know the success of this advertiser, and the precise number of the refined, intelligent and respectable applicants for the advantages proposed, and by what rule he decides among their conflicting claims. It is not likely, however, that we ever shall, though it would be no more than a fair remuneration for the benefit of our circulation, which we have cheerfully given him, though by no means in the habit of giving our advertising away. However, he is heartily welcome, all the same.

Of all the current stupidities of an inane and babbling age, the cant about " settling the Slavers question" is the most preposterously provoking We have had it "settled" half a dozen times within the last dozen years, and each settlement has proved the precursor of a new and more violent agitation. The rustic who, encountering a river in his first journey, sat down to await its running itself dry, was a sage and a scholar compared with him who, in view of our recent experience, talks of "settling the Slavery question." For this i not only the main question-it is the fertile source of agitations and collisions on points remote from and apparently unrelated to it. And no settlement thereof can be permanent or real which is not allembracing. Whenever Slavery shall have ceased to exist, or shall have vanquished all shades of repugnance, all forms of opposition to its sway, then "the Slavery question" will be "settled, and not till then. If, meantime, every point of difference hitherto raised were fully decided in favor of Slavery, and no new ones proposed o raised on our side, "the Slavery question" would be immediately revived by some fresh exaction or preterse on the other side. It is with Slavery as with the advancing traveler-

"Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise;" and the triumph of to-day only enlarges the field of struggle and sharpens the appetite for new conquests to-morrow.

The latest demand put forth on behalf of the Slavery Propaganda is that for a Stare-Code for the Territories, to which we may have already called attention. If the new doctrines embodied in the Dred Scott decision are to be accepted, instead of those which vivified the Jeffersonian Ordinance of '87, then such's Code becomes a necessary set of justice to the slaveholders, which cannot be warrantably refused. Hear what leading Pro-Slavery organs have to say on the subject:

From the Charleston (S. C.) Name.

If the Constitution confers upon Slavery the right to go there, (to the Territories.) as according to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision it does, then it also imposes the daty of protecting that right, and this cannot be done without positive Pro-Slavery legislation and a Parameter Pro-

right, and this canot be done without positive PreSlove y legislation and a FEDERAL SLAVE-CODE FOR
THE TERRITORIES.

From the New York Day-Book.

Of course, the people of a Territory, when they frame
their State Constitution, may adopt or exclude "Slav"ery;" but while they are a Territory, if they fail to
protect property invested in the person or industrial

fate on occasion of a deedly duel, in which the representative of the antiquated world appears prompted by ethical motives, while the representative of the second to the representative of the second to the representative of the second to the representative of the representa in the Federal Territories of the Isone of 1866.
News suggests, it must constitute the Isone of 1866.
From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

From the Schmand (Va.) Empire:

The right of property in slaves in the Statesia nor placed, practically as well as legally, beyond the mach of Federal legislative encronelment. But in the ritories the case is different. It is not sufficient that the decision of the Supreme Court prevents Court and all its delegates from the prohibition of Savery is a Territory. There must be positive legislative ease ment; a civil and criminal code for the protection slavery may have properly as the Territories ought to be producted. To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory containing a majority of Pro-Slavery mentile power of the Territorial Legislature is allowed for the purpose. In other Territories, it is a time for the purpose. the power of the Territorial Legislature is all-salient for the purpose. In other Territories, it is attended by the power, and there is no power elsewhere to compel and exercise. In such a case of omission, and ander the present state of Federal legislature, much, if not all must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the President of the United States. He it is who appeared the Territorial Executive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their soveral effices. Hence, we cordially unite with The Day-Book in the assertion that the next Democratic nomines for the Presidency should be piedged to the protection of slave property and the Territorials.

that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency
should be pledged to the protection of slave properly
n all the Territories.

And we go further. It is very desirable that Congress should pass additional laws for the protection of
slave property in the Territories. The present code of
Federal legislation is insufficient for this purpose. - Is the servant a dog that he should do the

thing?" will be the indignant inquiry of man Buchanan Democrats when they hear it first gested that they will yet be required to support he enactment of a Slave-Code for the Territories. But they thought just so when it was first saggested that they would be required to support the opening of the Territories to Slavery; again when they were required to indorse the repuls tion or the Missouri Compromise; again when they were called to approve resistance to a Congressional investigation of the unprecedented frauda and outrages in Kansas; again when the Dred Scott decision was foreshadowed; and still again when the Lecompton fraud first dawned on the gaze of an astonished people. How can they resonably hope that this will be the last! The very first note of triumph over any supposed relaxation of Northern resistance to Slavery aggression will be the signal for new demands and exactions like that gibbeted above. If only in the interest of conservatism, peace, fraternal harmony, it behooves every good citizen to resolve that Slavery shall never advance another inch under our flor. and to act consistently with that resolution.

It is announced in the papers that Gov. Deaver is to resign his office as Territorial Executive of Kansas. Is there another plot in preparation against that unhappy Territory? Hitherto the Administration at Washington has preluded each new blow by turning out the then incumbed Governor and sending a new one. Does the turning out of Denver foreshadow some new attempt against the rights and liberties of that brave and long-suffering people? To be sure, it is not stated that Denver has been turned out, but only that he has resigned. Gov. Walker also resigned; and his case is sufficient to show that the difference between resigning and being turned out is sometimes quite immaterial. It must be admitted that Denver has done enough, according to the programme hitherto followed, to cause him to be turned out a dozen times over. He has imitated the examples set by Reeder, Geary and Walker, of showing a direct respect for the rights and wisher of the people of Kansas-a course which thee Governors had no sooner entered upon than it brought them into serious displeasure at Washington. He has failed altogether, so far as we are informed, to give any countenance to fraudulent voting or false returns-a course which hitherto has not failed to produce the speedy removal of any Governor of Kansas who had the temerity o adopt it. We had begun to think from Mr. Buchanan's course in allowing Denver o continue in office, notwithstanding his total failure to discharge the duties hitherto expected of a Governor of Kansas, that the people of Washington had given up the idea of delivering Kansas over bound hand and foot to the slaveholders. The ferocity exhibited toward Mr. Douglas because he stood in the way of the last at jection of Kansas is still an object dear to the President's heart ; while the removal of Deuver, under whom things have gone on so quietly, gives grounds for suspicion that some new more is to be attempted. Let us hope, however, that in the present case, the President, hopeless of making Kansas a Slave State, may confine himself to an effort to save the vote of that new State for himself at the next Presidential election-for that Kanass will be a State before that time may be set down as certain. Undoubtedly, the President has a great hold upon the pockets, if not upon the hearts of the people, in his power, to suspend for a time the bringing of the public lands into the market-a power which he has twice exercised by temperary adjournments for periods just long enough to remind the preemptionists that it may not be altogether so safe a thing to disobey him. When we see who is appointed Denver's successor, we shall be better able to judge what is in the wind.

The triumphant Softs, flushed with their Syraguse victory, are now hot on the trail of Collector Schell, whom they confidently hope to seme as they did Collector Bronson a few years age. We should have more faith in their success if we had not already been several times deceived by theirassurances that Schell was on the point of being thrown over-that Mr. A. or Mr. B. would som step into his shoes. They have cried "Wolf!" often that we can't decide whether this is the genuine article or only a barking sur that dare not hurt saybody. Yet the following letter, which The Sunday Times prints as authentic, would seem, to indicate that the Collector is beginning to be skewid of bears:

that the Collector is beganning to be skrift of bears.

Siz: Being about to nominate to the Sepratary of the Treeury for confirmation a list of appointments for the Sepratary of the Treeury for confirmation a list of appointments for the collect is the
be gratified to receive most each Administration Members
Congress from this city a hat of the names of the persons in it
district he desires appointed, with the observe attached.

As the number naits necessarily be like ited, you will please
piece the names in the order in which you are most desirons for
specify action, and it will do the best it saw

As you must be aware that I cannot use also making vacancies by removals, you will please furnish the
names of such persons moisting office under me in your district
when you are desirous shall not be to moved.

Your, very very sertifity. The Hon. Dassat E. Sickly a AUGUSTUS SCHELLS

-Ab, well! office, we y resume, is a good thing especially when it pays v ell; we wouldn't object to a salary of \$6,000 a year and extras; but we should hate to earn it in Vie Collectorship of this Port. How Mr. Schell is to gratify the five Members (for we presume Mr. Clark doesn't count) by appointing them to ing their fresh favorites without offending the at least an equal extent by removing those already in place, we cannot imagine. If he puts in A. to oblige Mr. S., he will have to remove B., and the offend Mr. M. or Mr. W. The whole affair is mixed up that we should think he would rejoice at requiving a sentence of decapitation, subm to it with greater alacrity than was ever evinced by a slave of the Padishah presenting his neck to